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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, after receiving them

Collection of Immortal Classic Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Peru

A collection of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung titled "For the Final Solution of the Socialist Rural Question" was published recently by the Latin American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People in Lima, the capital of Peru, in commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Carried with due respect in the collection is a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The collection contains three of the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the final solution of the socialist rural question.

It has a preface.

The preface says that Korea has set the world's record in agricultural production and accumulated rich experiences. It continues:

The farmers are making miraculous successes in production and enjoying a bountiful and happy life. Factory-like farms and nice tile-roofed houses are to be seen in the rural villages, and the differences between towns and the countryside, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry are diminishing gradually. Many tractors and much fertilizers are supplied to the countryside. There are agricultural experts and culture is in bloom. In a word, revolution is deepening in all fields.

This tells that a people can display a tremendous creative power when they valiantly rise, firmly taking their destiny in their hands and fully believing in their own strength.

All facts show that the socialist rural question is being completely solved in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a great historic event which assumes universal significance.

In conclusion, the preface stresses that the key to the great change is the fact that Marshal Kim Il Sung originated the Juche idea, the guiding idea of the Korean revolution, and wisely led revolution and construction, basing himself on the idea. It declares that the collection will be really conducive to the revolution of Latin American countries and to the solution of the rural question for the well-being of the peoples in this continent.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Southwest Africa People's Organization

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 23 received the delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Sam Nujoma, President of the Southwest Africa People's Organization.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, and Li Hwa Son, personage concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization headed by President Sam Nujoma and had a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation said that he was very glad to see the great leader who enjoys the infinite respect of the peoples of the whole world and the revolutionary peoples in Africa and offered to the respected and beloved leader the fervent militant greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Southwest Africa People's Organization and the fighting Namibian people and combatants.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and expressed firm solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Namibian people.

The delegation presented a gift of the best wishes to the great leader.

Member of Political Bureau of National Revolutionary Council of Dahomey

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 22 received Abdoulaye Issa, Member of the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Council of Dahomey, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed warm welcome to the guest and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest courteously conveyed to the great leader the warm greetings of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, wishing him a long life in good health and a personal letter of His Excellency President to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this, asked the guest to convey his friendly greetings to His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou and talked about further strengthening and developing friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Executive Editor and Foreign News Editor of Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on November 26 Mitsuo Gomi, Managing Director and Executive Editor, and Ryoichi Amano, Foreign News Editor, of the Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun", on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Cho Yong Nam, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially received the guests, conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere and answered a series of questions put by them.

After the reception the great leader posed for a photograph with the guests.

On the same day the great leader hosted a luncheon in honour of the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the liberation and the victory of the People's Revolution of Albania, the national holiday of the Albanian people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of the IRM.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the day of the victory of the Guinean Revolution, the day when the Guinean people repulsed the armed invasion of the Portuguese colonialists.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Suleiman Franjieh**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, on the independence day of Lebanon.

"President KIM IL SUNG's Report Is a Genuine Textbook for All Revolutionists of the World Who Want to Found and Build a New-type Party of the Working Class"

Statement of a Brazilian Public Figure in Algeria Comments on the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Historic Report "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work— "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"— is now evoking a powerful response among the revolutionary people of the world.

Apolo, a Brazilian public figure in Algeria, recently made public a statement. The statement came after his deep study of this renowned work of the great leader.

In his statement he said: With deep emotion and excitement I read the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" and learned many things from it.

He quoted President Kim Il Sung's remarks in the report:

"Our Party was founded in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea and, guided by the Juche idea, has organized and led our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work. The 30 years' history of our Party is a history of glorious struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction and all victories won by our Party in the revolution and construction are excellent fruits of the Juche idea."

He continued:

The Workers' Party of Korea which was founded in accordance with the immortal Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung and is guided by this Juche idea has performed tremendous exploits and accumulated a wealth of experience over the past 30 years.

In his report President Kim Il Sung reclarified the profound truth of the great Juche idea, the source of all victories won by the Workers' Party of Korea, so enriching the treasure-house of the Juche idea.

The creation of the great Juche idea by President Kim Il Sung means that the masses of the people have become the captain of their destiny for the first time in history and they have the ability to make history and guide their destiny independently and creatively, he said, and continued:

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has attained great renown in the world as an authoritative and powerful party. I can say confidently, he said, that it is because the Party is led by the great leader and guided by the great Juche idea.

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"We Want Only Freedom Even If We May Be Hanged or Shot to Death", "We Will Wage a Resolute Struggle against the Revitalized Constitution, Emergency Decrees and Suppression of the Speech"

South Korean Patriotic Student Youth Resolutely Fight in the Court; Their Indomitable Fighting Spirit Terrifies the Enemy

According to foreign press reports Japanese papers carried in their November 25 issue articles of their Seoul correspondents—articles dealing with the valorous struggle waged by 22 patriotic student youth at the puppet Seoul district court on November 24.

It is reported that these patriotic student youth had meetings several times at a church in Myong-dong, Seoul, in the aftermath of the publication of the fascist "Emergency Decree No. 9" by the man-killer Pak Jung Hi clique on May 13. At these meetings they expressed their readiness to fight for the "abolition of the revitalized constitution and Emergency Decree No. 9" and against the "Students Homeland Defence Corps".

At the first trial held on November 10, they said in resolute tones: "We do not recognize Emergency Decree No. 9, so we reject the trial" and kept silent. Thus the trial farce ended in failure.

At the second round held on November 24, too, they sharply disclosed the unjustified "revitalized constitution" and "emergency decrees", driving fascist judges into the position of defendant.

At the morning round Choe Ryol, a graduate of Kangwon University insisted: "No one is qualified to stage a trial here. We will wage a resolute struggle against the revitalized constitution, emergency decrees and suppression of the speech" and expressed his firm resolve not to yield to nefarious judges. In his wake, Li Myong Jun, a student of Chungang University in Seoul, and other students bitterly condemned the "revitalized" fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi cutthroats. They said in emphatic tones: "We reject the trial because we do not recognize the revitalizd constitution and emergency decrees"; "We want only freedom even if we may be hanged or shot to death".

Declaring that "We reject statements at the court", they did not utterly respond to the judge's questionings.

Faced with sharp protests vicious judges were forced to hurriedly call a recess in less than one and a half hours after the opening of the trial.

In the afternoon round Kim Yong Sok, a student of Yonse University, stated: "I have come to the court not to be tried but to expose the criminal nature of the present revitalized constitution." He rejected the trial, saying that it is entirely unjustified and illegal. Other students rose from their seats all at once, declaring: "Let us all withdraw from the court because we are not defendants and our presence in the court is meaningless".

Frightened at this, the fascist judges announced that they would make "separate examinations". Obviously their aim was to bring students into submission. However, their crafty attempt encountered powerful resistance on the part of students and it was brought to a sad grief.

Touching upon the court scene that day, the Japanese "Tokyo Shimbun" wrote:

"Most of the defendants freely expressed their views, composedly rejected the trial and made no answer to questionings from beginning to end. In addition to the students' families, more than 200 students were present there. They sang songs lavishing praise on their deeds or clapped their hands when the defendants withdrew from the court."

The process of the trial against 22 south Korean patriotic student youth on two occasions glaringly shows how resolute is the fighting spirit and determination of the south Korean patriotic student youth who have risen in struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification and how resourceful and valiant is their struggle.

(KCNA)

A Visit to Kosanjin, a Historic Place

Kosanjin is a historically-renowned place associated with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal revolutionary exploits.

Some time ago we had an opportunity to visit the Kosanjin Museum of Revolutionary History built in place of honour. A curator gave us an account of the revolutionary exploits.

The great leader, she said, stayed in Kosanjin during the period of the temporary retreat in the past Fatherland Liberation War, and mapped out strategic and tactical plans for the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army and for the final victory in the war, intelligently organizing and leading the struggle to put them into execution.

Kosanjin, a land of glory, has a number of historic sites in Somungori, Rimsonggol, Kujolgol, Pyolo and Oryugol, where fresh mementoes are carefully preserved.

A small house stands at the foot of a hill on the opposite side of the museum. It is a peasant house in Rimsonggol where the great leader worked spending most of the time of his sojourn in Kosanjin.

The great leader stayed there for 40-odd days from early November to mid-December in 1950. It was the time of the bitterest trials. The Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the nation's dignity and the country's destiny was raging. It was in the house that he himself prepared for the meetings which were of great significance in hastening the victory of the war—the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Army. Moreover, he organized and guided a meeting of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK.

The great leader was busily occupied with commanding the KPA units on the front where changes were taking place every minute. And yet he found time to inspect an A.A. battery position and direct an anti-aircraft action or flail with peasants to help them. Now he was with the armymen on the front and then he found himself among the people in the rear. He worked heart and soul to reinforce both the front and the rear.

Upon our leaving the house the curator told us that the great leader was out quite often to meet the fighting soldiers and people rather than staying indoors. Our emotion-charged eyes turned to the road along which the leader set off to the front time and again in the days full of historic events.

We were deeply impressed by what we saw at the historic sites in Rimsonggol associated with the great leader's revolutionary feats, such as the sites of a well, communication centre and flailing ground. We proceeded to the historic spots in Somungori. There we found a well-preserved house where the leader had spent four days for work and the site of battery position now in an excellent state of preservation where he had personally commanded a KPA's A.A. unit in its anti-aircraft action.

Our next destination was the historic site in Kujolgol, where stood a few buildings which had served the men of the guard company as their barracks and mess hall and which had been honoured with the great leader's visit. After visiting the historic site in Pyolo, we headed for the historic site in Oryugol.

It was in Oryugol that the meeting of the KPA's military and political cadres had been organized and guided personally by the great leader late in November 1950.

Its attendants were the commanders of the KPA's combined units and directors of the political departments.

At the meeting the great leader summed up the course of the four-month war and submitted to them a plan for counter-offensive and the military tasks for its execution.

He taught them how to launch counter-offensive, linking the frontal attack with the attack on the enemy's rear by units within the enemy lines, to wear down the enemy's effectives without letup and tip the balance of forces in our favour. Further, he told them how to put the reserve forces in better shape and intensify the combat training and political education by making the maximum use of the time gained with blood.

He laid particular stress on the need to intensify the politico-ideological work among the armymen and further heighten their fighting morale, for victorious counter-offensive.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The victory will not come of its own accord. The victory has to be won in the struggle with all sorts of difficulties and tribulations. A relentless struggle must be waged against the defeatists who do not combat the difficulties fearlessly to pull through them but shrink back atremble in despair."

The great leader's instruction gave the KPA a highly important pointer in increasing its combat capacity and fulfilling the new strategic tasks.

In hearty response to the great leader's call for implementation of the military tasks, the KPA men and officers drove the enemy forces back to the south, wreaking their vengeance upon them by firing off volley after volley.

At the same time the units operating on the second front in the enemy-held area hit them hard from behind.

The whole area of the northern half of the Republic and even a part of the southern half were liberated toward the end of 1950. This was a brilliant result.

As can be seen from the above-mentioned, Kosanjin is a historically-renowned land where the great leader had performed such a splendid exploit as to turn the tables at the time of severe trials during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Our visit to the historic spots in Kosanjin gave us a stronger conviction that the path shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung leads us straight to victory and glory and that nothing will be impossible when we follow his leadership. Our resolve to remain wholeheartedly loyal to him became firmer than ever when we left there.

Kim Ik Gwon

Farmhouse in Rimsonggol, Kosanjin, is visited by many working people every day. The house is associated with the great leader's revolutionary activities

"Mangyongdae Is Cherished Deep in Our Hearts"

From Foreigners' Impressions of Mangyongdae, Cradle of Revolution

Mangyongdae, the native place dear to the hearts of the Korean people, is well known to the world progressive people.

Foreign friends coming to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visit first Mangyongdae with the boundless reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Many foreign delegations and friends paid visits to Mangyongdae recently.

After visiting Mangyongdae, the foreign guests were unanimous in stressing that Mangyongdae is not only the cradleland of the Korean revolution but also a fountainhead giving strength and inspiration to them.

A Member of the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Council of Dahomey is seen here visiting the historic house in Mangyongdae where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born, spent his childhood and nurtured the lofty aims

Barahinduka Jean, Member of the CC of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi, First Secretary of the Muyinga Provincial Party and Governor of Muyinga Province, had this to say:

Mangyongdae is the place where the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and cultivated the grand aspiration for revolution. Mangyongdae is the holy land of revolution where the strong roots of the Korean revolution were laid.

Henry K.M. Kyemba, Minister of Health of the Republic of Uganda, said:

We like the Korean people set store by Mangyongdae and are proud of it.

Though Mangyongdae is far off from Uganda, it is nearest to us because it is cherished deep in our hearts.

That was why we visiting Korea for the first time came to Mangyongdae first.

Having such a holy land of revolution as Mangyongdae where the great sun of the revolution rose, the Korean people could beat back imperialism and colonialism.

Comrade Guillermo Garcia Firas, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, stressed:

Mangyongdae is the place where the roots of the revolution were laid and an excellent place to educate the entire people in the brilliant revolutionary traditions.

It is not only the glory of the entire Korean people but also the common glory of the world people fighting for national liberation to have such revolutionary traditions.

Inspecting Mangyongdae foreign friends highly praised the revolutionary history of the great leader and his revolutionary family.

Alexander Grey Zulu, General Secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, said that the family of the great leader is a revolutionary family which had conducted revolutionary activities from generation to generation.

He remarked:

The history of this revolutionary family is the history of love for the compatriots and the country.

In this revolutionary family His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great leader, received education in patriotism and cultivated the noble intention to liberate his country.

Joaquim Munhepe, Member of the CC of the National Liberation Front of Mozambique, had this to say:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born in a very poor family and the revolutionary family of the great President waged an arduous struggle for the cause of the liberation of the Korean people.

The Korean revolution started here in Mangyongdae and the revolutionary history of the heroic Korean people also began here.

Chrysanthos Savvides, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Cyprus Socialist Party, said:

It is thanks to the revolutionary family in Mangyongdae that the Korean people attend the great leader. The Korean people have displayed tremendous strength because they have the great leader. The Korean people will enjoy eternal prosperity under the rays of the great sun.

Foreign friends regard it as their honourable duty to learn from the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader through the inspection of Mangyongdae.

Sanan Soutthichak, Member of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front, Director of the Propaganda Department of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front, Representative of the Lao Patriotic Front in Vientiane and Member of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, said:

Revolutionaries take it as the first and foremost task to learn the revolutionary spirit. Therefore, we deem it boundless glory to acquaint ourselves with the revolutionary family of the great leader and learn from the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader in Mangyongdae.

Abdoulaye Issa, Member of the Political Bureau of the National Revolutionary Council of Dahomey, said that it is natural to learn from the revolutionary history of President Kim Il Sung.

Everyone, he said, should learn the revolutionary ideas and fighting spirit of the great President.

Ibrahim Muhammad Ismail, Mayor of Baghdad of the Republic of Iraq, emphasized that the history of the revolutionary struggle of President Kim Il Sung is a model to be followed by the third world people.

SWAPO Delegation Visits Our Country

A delegation of the Southwest Africa People's Organization headed by its President Comrade Sam Nujoma visited our country from November 21 to 25 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During this period the Central Committee of the WPK arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation. The revolutionary opera "Tell O Forest!" was performed at the Pyongyang Art Theatre in its honour.

During the visit the delegation called at Mangyongdae, the holy land of revolution. It also inspected the Exhibition Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and the Pyongyang Metro.

While in our country, the delegation had a talk with the delegation of the WPK in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Everywhere the guests went, our Party members and people warmly welcomed them and declared their firm resolution and desire to further strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity with the brotherly Namibian people.

In his speech at the banquet in honour of the delegation, Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

Our Party and people treasure very much the friendship and solidarity with the Southwest Africa People's Organization and the Namibian people formed in the struggle against the common enemy and for the realization of the common ideal and always regard your righteous struggle as their own and follow it with deep interest.

And he expressed profound thanks to the SWAPO and the Namibian people for their invariable, active support for and solidarity with our people's revolutionary struggle.

He emphatically said:

We will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with the SWAPO and the Namibian people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for building new, prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Through its recent visit to our country, the SWAPO delegation kept a deeper reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and clearly evinced support for and solidarity with our people's just struggle.

After visiting Mangyongdae, the holy land of revolution, Comrade President Sam Nujoma, head of the delegation, said:

We were very greatly inspired by the revolutionary activities conducted by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, from his early years.

The struggle of the Korean people against the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets is a great contribution to the struggle of the African people, especially, the Namibian people, because our struggles are linked together.

I extend militant and warm greetings of the SWAPO and the entire Namibian people and fighters to Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and to the heroic Korean people.

In his banquet speech, Comrade Sam Nujoma said:

The visit of the SWAPO delegation to your country is an expression of our thanks for the material and moral support given by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea to our people who are fighting in Namibia.

Pointing to the Namibian people's proud successes achieved in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, he said:

We heartily thank the Korean people, and specially, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who have contributed to the efforts of our people's struggle for freedom and national independence.

Our Movement SWAPO supports the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the two parts of Korea by peaceful means and without outside interference.

Indeed, the recent visit of the SWAPO delegation to our country greatly helped toward increasingly strengthening the firm bonds of militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two peoples.

Anti-Japanese Guerrillas' Unwavering Fidelity to Revolutionary Tasks

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The anti-Japanese guerrillas fought devoting their all, not for personal comfort and higher position but solely for the revolution, the freedom and liberation of the fatherland."

Throughout the period of the most arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, the hearts of anti-Japanese guerrillas were always aglow with the noble loyalty to the great leader. Their loyalty to the leader, fatherland and revolution is evidenced in their strict sense of personal responsibility for all revolutionary tasks assigned to them by him.

In tackling all things guerrillas, first of all, maintained the attitude of master and the strict sense of personal responsibility.

Here are some examples:

It was in 1939 on the eve of the autumn festival. The fatherly leader was thinking over recruits who would feel home-sick with the festive occasion approaching. Immediately noticing his mind, Regimental Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army O Jung Hup voluntarily took up the job of getting provisions to prepare special dishes.

Some political workers were returning to their camp after fulfilling their mission in local areas. On their way they found out a food depot and obtained provisions even running physical risks.

Behind these devoted actions was their eagerness to act from the standpoint of master and fulfil the task with a high sense of responsibility.

The guerrillas also did not leave things half done. They did never complain of adverse conditions or sit idle, waiting for favourable conditions to be shaped. In short, they had a revolutionary habit of tackling all things on their own efforts. Precisely that had been the attitude toward their work.

During the period from the spring of 1939 to 1940, conditions were very difficult for guerrillas due to the sudden change of military situation. It was particularly so for the hospital in Shihwutaokou, Changpai county, Northeast China. The hospital lost contact with the unit, which made it impossible to receive aid. But the hospital members pooled their efforts to overcome the disadvantages.

Li Gwon Haeng who was seriously wounded and other wounded guerrillas volunteered to take up weapons when the hospital was attacked by the enemy; give lectures in the study session; and undertook the role of logistics men, obtaining food and medicines. They did sentry-go. While taking every possible step for medical treatment, they regularly held the study session. A great deal of attention was also directed to the cultural work.

In doing all, the guerrillas put a high value on the thoughtful attitude to work, rejecting the red tape, the formal approach. They were opposed to discordance between words and actions. In making products they attached importance to their quality—serviceable for others and durable.

Here is a story about the members of the Chechangizu weapon repair plant, where bullets were made by using discharged cartridges. The story dates back to 1935. Utmost care went into manufacturing bullets. Every bullet was permeated with their sole desire to kill more enemy. So their products were very popular among guerrillas and anti-Japanese self-defence corps members. They said: "Bullets manufactured in our repair plant are more powerful than those made in Japanese factories". These words greatly encouraged them.

The guerrillas disliked being glorified and had no patience with the practice of covering up shortcomings with small success. A slightest expression of these practices was never tolerated among guerrillas.

Under the tense circumstances of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, false reports and indefinite and inaccurate information might cause grave consequences.

As they knew this well, they were accustomed to do work sincerely anytime and anywhere and present accurate, verified facts.

Guerrillas were particularly attentive in carrying out the tasks assigned to them directly by the great leader in relation to combat, political work and supply work.

They regarded that their fulfilment would be a matter affecting his prestige. After the accomplishment of their tasks they never failed to report on the result immediately.

As we see, the anti-Japanese guerrillas were always bound in infinite loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They lived and fought with their heart burnt with the noble feelings of allegiance and never wanted to be praised.

This was the very factor that enabled them to discharge all revolutionary duties with full credit and greater responsibilities. This greatly contributed to realizing the great concept of fatherland restoration thrashed out by the leader.

Li Chang Gyu

Three Revolutions: Tasks of Continued Revolution to Be Carried On Until Communism Has Been Built Completely

With the founding of the idea and theory of the three revolutions, an answer was given as to the future of the cause of socialism and communism and the important problem concerning its destiny has been successfully solved and mankind found the only correct road to socialism and communism.

The idea and theory of the three revolutions founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung give comprehensive and perfect logical answers as to the essence of the revolution to be fulfilled by the working class, the problem of the continued revolution under socialism, the basic content of this revolution and its historic mission and the ways of its fulfilment.

In his report to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound analysis of the lawful requirement of the building of socialism and communism and on this basis expounded once again the original idea and policy on energetically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and gave a comprehensive consummation of them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are the main content of the revolution the working-class party must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system; they are the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until communism has been built."

The important revolutionary task facing the working-class party after the establishment of the socialist system is, first of all, to liquidate the legacies of old society.

It is a revolution to struggle to remove the leftovers of exploiter society remaining in many fields of social life after the overthrow of the old social system and create what is new and what is of working class nature.

The main fields where the legacies of old society remain under socialism are the ideological, technical and cultural fields. These three fields are the main spheres of social life under socialism and here the legacies of exploiter society are most deeply rooted.

All this proves that the three revolutions for completely liquidating what is old and capitalistic and attaining the victory of what is new and socialist in the ideological, technical and cultural fields are the main content of the revolution the working-class party must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system.

Only when the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are fulfilled, is it possible to consolidate the already established socialist system, ensure the complete victory of socialism and achieve an uninterrupted advance of the revolution.

The three revolutions stand out as a more important problem particularly in those countries which did not go through the industrial revolution and the capitalist stage in the past and in the former colonies and semi-colonies.

Because those countries remained for a long period sources of raw materials and commodity markets for imperialism, they have no national industry to their name and their economic foundations are very weak and they are backward in ideology and culture, too. So, it takes them a longer time to build communism than it takes the countries of developed capitalism to carry out the revolution and build communism and the former are required to carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural domains more thoroughly.

The great leader taught in his report that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the tasks of the continued revolution on which the working-class party must keep a tight hold until it has completely built communism.

The three revolutions are the tasks of the continued revolution on which a tight hold should be kept until communism has been built, because the class struggle continues all along the transition period from capitalism to socialism.

Only by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions can the working class and its party successfully smash the subversive activities and sabotage of the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes and the aggression and blockade policy of the imperialists, reliably safeguard the gains of revolution and dynamically accelerate the building of socialism and communism.

The three revolutions are the tasks of the revolution to be continued after the attainment of the complete victory of socialism.

The working-class party cannot discontinue the revolution, even if the complete victory of socialism is won, but it must continue the ideological revolution for revolutionizing all the working people, consolidating the successes made in working-classizing the whole society. And it must build the material and technical foundations of communism and create communist culture by carrying the technical and cultural revolutions to thorough fulfilment. Only by so doing can the working-class party build communism, the highest ideal of mankind, and perform the historical mission of the working class.

The idea and theory on the three revolutions founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are, indeed, a contribution of immortal significance to the revolutionary cause of the working class and to the development of the theory of socialist and communist construction.

These idea and theory are a brilliant example in developing the revolutionary theory of communism to a new stage and accomplishing it.

The theory on the revolution of the working class in the past was limited mainly to the questions of winning power and changing the social system and it did not expound what revolution should be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system and what its tasks were.

It was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the idea and theory on the three revolutions on the basis of the immortal Juche idea that the theory on the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system was propounded.

With the founding of the theory on the three revolutions, the working-class party has become able to advance to socialism and communism with a clear goal and course of struggle and the revolutionary theory on communism has been developed and enriched as an accomplished revolutionary theory covering the whole course of the building of socialism and communism.

The line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with his originality has already displayed a great vitality and achieved a brilliant victory in our country. The reality of our country convincingly proves that the working-class party fighting for communism can successfully accomplish its historic cause only when it carries the revolution to completion in the ideological, technical and cultural fields, holding high the red banner of the three revolutions.

(Continued from Page 1)

Referring to the organizational and ideological preparations for party founding and the establishment of the brilliant revolutionary traditions in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he said that the present Party was created on the basis of such preparations right after liberation. Then he stressed:

The Workers' Party of Korea confidently led the masses of the people to run up the staircase of exploits to glory. The exploits include the brilliant solution of the question of power; the victorious carrying out of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution; the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialism and its puppets; the successful realization of the socialist revolution; the conversion into a socialist industrial state; and so on. In this way, the Party has become a powerful party with rich experience.

I had opportunities to study the history of the parties of various countries. But I have never seen such a powerful party as the Workers' Party of Korea which has the revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle, which has been seasoned by the test of action and which has put down firm roots among the popular masses. The Workers' Party of Korea is, indeed, a model of the revolutionary party of a new type.

The report of President Kim Il Sung—a summary of the precious exploits and experience gained in the struggle for the founding of the WPK and its consolidation and development—is a genuine textbook for all revolutionists of the world who want to found and build a new-type party of the working class, he noted.

He said: I had a keen eye on the just policies for Korea's reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report.

In his report, he pointed out, President Kim Il Sung touched again on the concrete proposals for the country's reunification, whose main contents are: the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America, the formation of a broad national united front covering the whole nation and the institution of a north-south Confederation.

He said that the proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung reflect the desire of the Korean people who want to achieve the country's reunification at the earliest possible date and are most reasonable ones acceptable to anyone.

US troop pullout from south Korea, he noted, is an essential prerequisite for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. He urged that the US imperialists give up the foolish machination to split Korea and quit south Korea forthwith, taking along all their armed forces of aggression.

He continued:

More recently the resolution cosponsored by 43 UN member states reflecting the just policy of the Government of the DPRK for national reunification was adopted with the approval of an overwhelming majority of UN member nations at the 30th UNGA Session. In accordance with this resolution the United States should immediately dissolve the "UN Command" and withdraw without delay its troops occupying south Korea under the name of "UN forces".

He said:

The President Kim Il Sung's proposals calling for the formation of a national united front for the whole country on the principle of the great national unity and the institution of a north-south Confederation—the proposals conceived to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea—are most realistic and reasonable.

He emphasized:

Indeed, the policies advanced by President Kim Il Sung for national reunification are the absolutely correct and realistic ones which will open a new phase in the reunification of Korea by smashing the vicious, desperate manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The Korean people will surely attain the country's reunification under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

He concluded his statement by expressing his determination to make a deeper study of this historic report in future and actively propagate the profound truth contained in it.

(KCNA)

DPRK Red Cross Society Delegation States:
South Korean Side, Desist from the Unjust Act of Using Humanitarian Red Cross Talks for Foul Political Purpose

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement in Panmunjom after concluding the 14th round of the working-level meeting on November 28. The statement came in connection with the fact that this year the Red Cross working-level meeting between the north and the south made little progress. This, the statement noted, is due to the inhumanitarian attitude of the south Korean side in spite of the sincere efforts of our side.

The statement noted that there have been eight rounds of working-level meetings between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south this year for the earliest possible normalization of the humanitarian talks, and pointed out:

The whole course of the meetings strikingly showed who truly wants the solution of the humanitarian problems and who is opposed to it.

At the meetings the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society has consistently and firmly maintained the humanitarian and patriotic stand and made all sincere efforts to mitigate the misfortunes and sufferings of the dispersed compatriots.

The statement said: our side proposed to the south Korean side to remove the terror-ridden atmosphere impeding the work of the talks and create a favourable atmosphere in south Korea as a measure for an early resumption of the talks. Considering that the most fundamental question was to create free political atmosphere in south Korea for the smooth and practical solution of the humanitarian question, it also proposed that a joint statement concerning this be adopted and joint efforts made to oppose the new war provocation manoeuvres of the south Korean bellicose elements in conformity with the basic mission of the north and south Red Cross organizations, that is, to oppose war and guarantee peace.

The statement stressed:

If any of our just proposals had received due response from the south Korean side and had been realised, the talks between the two sides would have entered a new phase and great progress would have been made in the work of the talks.

Despite the patient and sincere efforts of our side, the talks are still deadlocked and faced with the danger of rupture though one more year is almost past. The responsibility for this rests entirely with the south Korean side.

The statement continued:

At eight rounds of meetings this year the south Korean side has advanced no constructive proposal even once to normalise the talks. While avoiding all along the discussion of the basic problems, it has categorically opposed all our side's fair proposals.

Challenging our principled proposal that a terror-ridden atmosphere be removed and a favourable atmosphere created for the talks, it repeated only that "the atmosphere of Seoul is normal" and committed provocative acts of turning the meeting place into a platform for "anti-communist" propaganda slandering our side.

The atmosphere of Seoul, though the south Korean side alleged that "there is nothing abnormal", is still a target of the unanimous denunciation of the world's people because of the horrible sanguinary suppression there.

The south Korean side has approached without any honesty the discussion of the agenda items and caused only a confusion and difficulty in the talks.

It brought out such unreasonable problems as the so-called "problem of old parents" and "groups of visitors to the ancestral graves" which are not on the agenda, thereby deliberately hindering the discussion of the basic problems.

Such act of the south Korean side is a crude violation of the agreement reached between the delegates of the two sides at their sixth contact that they would have preliminary discussion about the agenda items of the full-dress talks at the working-level meeting.

It is quite clear that if the south Korean side honestly approach the discussion of the agenda items of the full-dress talks to smoothly solve the question of the five agenda items already agreed upon between the two sides, a number of problems related to the fulfilment of the desire of the dispersed compatriots will be settled successfully.

At the talks the south Korean side brought the discussion of the basic problems to nought and, completely casting off even the mask of Red Cross humanitarianism, acted as the mouthpiece of the south Korean authorities clamouring about "anti-communism". When the south Korean rulers fabricated the "East Sea incident", "tunnelling incident" and various other "incidents", it brought them to the talks, raising political rows against us.

In addition to this, the south Korean side, joining the war rackets of the south Korean bellicose elements, noisily talked about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" inside and outside the meeting place and zealously defended their war policy. A leadership man of the south Korean Red Cross delegation did not hesitate to make even abroad a bellicose balderdash about beating back someone.

Recently, at the dictates of the south Korean authorities, the south Korean Red Cross, working together with agents of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency", brought outside the meeting place the problem of the so-called "groups of visitors to the ancestral graves" which it had all along put before the working-level meeting, and is taking the lead in staging the "anti-communist" burlesque, holding "meetings".

The south Korean Red Cross directly took part in such foul political racket at a time when the working-level meeting of both sides aimed to mitigate the sufferings of the dispersed compatriots was going on. This is a premeditated provocative, more dangerous move to create a new grave difficulty to the humanitarian talks and bring the talks to rupture.

All facts show that at the Red Cross working-level meetings this year our side has consistently taken humanitarian and patriotic stand, but the south Korean side has persistently taken inhumanitarian and treacherous stand.

It is by no means fortuitous that the south Korean side has, this year, too, as in the past, continued to create grave difficulties to the talks going against the desire and expectation of the whole nation without giving up its inhumanitarian attitude.

It proceeds from the dirty purpose to use the humanitarian talks for tiding over the ever worsening crisis of the fascist rule in south Korea and maintaining power by diverting elsewhere the attention of the people and deceiving public opinion at home and abroad, whiling away time with talks with us under the name of "settlement of the humanitarian question".

Though the two sides repeatedly held working-level meetings this year, expected results have not been produced, the statement noted, and said: this proves that it is entirely attributable to the inhumanitarian and splittist stand and attitude of the south Korean side.

The south Korean side can never shirk its responsibility for having brought the humanitarian talks to a grave state as it is today.

The south Korean side should be denounced by the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people for its indelible crime in having made the humanitarian talks a political plaything, betraying the ardent desire of the whole nation.

The humanitarian talks between the north and south are the precious fruit attained by our nation on the road of struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will as ever make all its efforts to put the north-south Red Cross talks on a normal basis at an early date in conformity with the honourable mission it assumed before the nation and with the great expectation of the whole nation for the talks.

It depends entirely on the attitude of the south Korean side whether the north-south Red Cross talks get over the present deadlock and discharge their mission or not.

The south Korean side must desist from its unjust act of using the humanitarian Red Cross talks for a foul political purpose and accept our just proposal.

If the south Korean side truly wants to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the split of the nation, it should not be used as a political tool by the authorities in seeking "anti-communism", fascism, war and split but be faithful to its original humanitarian mission and take the patriotic stand for delivering the dispersed fellow countrymen and the split nation from disasters.

Korean Power Industry

Regular check-up and repair is made on electric facilities to ensure their smooth operation (at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant)
Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Today our national economy is developing at an amazing tempo and the technical revolution is in a new, higher stage of development. This calls for further expanding the power engineering, the main branch of modern industry.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean power industry is rapidly developing, fully satisfying the increasing demands for electricity.

The respected and beloved leader put forward an original policy of setting up an independent power base which would reliably guarantee rapid development of the national economy and showed us the ways for putting it into effect.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations correctly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."

In accordance with the leader's teaching great efforts were directed to the construction of large-scale hydroelectric and thermal power stations.

In the inner lands of the northern region of our country there are a number of rivers with deep and steep valleys favourable for the construction of dams and with rich resources of water. During the period of the Seven-Year Plan alone, we built large-scale hydroelectric power stations such as the Kanggye Youth Power Station and the Unbong Power Station in these areas. Another big one—the Sodusu Power Station—is now under construction. Its first-stage project has been already finished and its second-stage project is in full swing.

The construction of the mammoth Taedonggang Power Station is well under way in the western area of our country.

In order to expand power bases in a short time the construction of thermal power stations was undertaken on a large scale. The thermal power station has much advantage, making it possible to overcome seasonal fluctuation caused by drought in the production of electricity, guarantee its regular supply and effectively use inexhaustible coal resources.

In the years of the Seven-Year Plan the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with the capacity of 500,000 kw was put into operation and the Unggi Thermal Power Station started operation. In the coal field of our western region the biggest Pukchang Thermal Power Plant is now under construction. Its first- and second-stage projects have been already completed and several large capacity generators were installed. Now its third-stage project is vigorously pushed ahead. And the Chongchongang Thermal Power Station and other power stations are under construction.

Along with the construction of large-scale power stations medium- and small-scale power stations have been built in a nation-wide movement. Steps were taken to construct these kinds of power stations by using medium and small rivers and reservoirs where over 300-500 kva of electricity could be produced. And thermal power stations were constructed in factories and enterprises by using waste heat and extra heat.

While building new power stations, a technical innovation drive has been pushed forward in the existing ones. In many plants efforts are directed to raising the efficiency of turbines. Readjustment of generators, transformers and other equipment is made regularly. Automation and remote control are introduced. All this makes it possible to produce more electricity with the existing equipment.

The growth of production of electricity and the formation of new industrial districts are attended by expansion of transmission-power lines.

Last year witnessed the laying of hundreds of kilometres of power lines. This contributed to markedly raising the inter-regional circulation capacity and ensuring the smooth supply of electricity to main industrial districts.

With the great leader's policy of developing the power engineering brilliantly carried out, our power bases have been consolidated and the production of electricity is growing every year.

As of the end of August this year, when the Six-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled, the output of electricity was 1.7 times the 1970 figure.

Rapid development of power industry has resulted in satisfying the increasing demands for electricity and ensuring the successful carrying out of electrification of the national economy. Industrial branches have become better equipped with electric devices. Automation is widely introduced there. Electrification of the railway trunk lines has been finished basically. Electrification of agriculture has already been successfully realized.

As our reliable power bases have been established, our economy can develop at a high tempo, free from an economic convulsion in the capitalist world.

The prospect of our power industry is very promising. Because it is based on our rich power resources and is supported by our powerful heavy industry which is able to produce large volumes of electric equipment.

The Korean power industry which attained the 28,000-30,000 million kwh production goal of the Six-Year Plan will generate 50,000 million kwh in the next perspective plan period.

Li Chan Sun

Power Production Increased through Intensified Technical Innovation Movement

Upholding the very important tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the workers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, one of the big power bases in our country, are bringing about a great innovation in power production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the power industry, we must fully improve the installations and equipment of the existing power plants to increase their capacity to the maximum. We should also actively push ahead with the building of large power stations to consolidate the power bases."

Keeping deep in mind this highly important teaching of the great leader, the workers of the power plant are ensuring the full-capacity operation of all facilities and adding fuel to the fierce flames of their technical innovation movement to boost the power production.

These days the workers and technicians there are displaying their burning allegiance to the full in their strenuous, concerted efforts to increase the combustion efficiency of the boiler.

They rebuilt the structure of the firebox of the boiler to suit fuel conditions of our country and completely refashioned various processes. For instance, they changed the spraying direction of the heavy oil sprayer and revamped the slag removing process. Thus they introduced the advanced method of liquid slag removal.

As a result, it became able to raise the combustion efficiency by 5-6 per cent and save tens of thousands of tons of heavy oil and anthracite a year.

The workers of the Chollima Turbine Shop rendered it possible to utilize collected steam and thereby raised the turbine efficiency. Each turbine is now generating 5,000-6,000 kwh more of electricity per hour.

By introducing various rational work methods, they shortened by half the repairing time of the boilers and turbines.

This year the workers of the power plant adopted over 1,600 technical innovation devices.

In consequence, the capacity of the generating facilities has increased by 10 per cent and tens of thousands of tons of fuel have been economized and the power production has now been boosted to 112.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

They are dashing ahead like a gust of wind to produce 400 million kwh more of electricity by the end of this year by perfecting the command system of production by industrial television and more widely applying advanced work methods within the year.

Han Su Chon

Modernly-equipped Hungnam port. New success is achieved in cargo shipping

Rapidly Developing Land and Water Transport

Our land and water transport workers achieved significant successes during the Six-Year Plan (1971-August 1975): freight turnover by motor vehicles increased 1.8 times; and cargo shipping 1.7 times.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our land and water transport has been developed into a modernized socialist one. Its material and technical foundations have been firmly built.

The great leader, with a deep insight into the role and importance of land and water transport alongside railway transport in the country's economic development and the improvement of people's living, laid down long ago the unique policy for developing transport, giving it assured priority over all other fields, and has devoted deep attention to this field ever since the liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We must exert great efforts to improve railway, land and water transport."

The great leader clearly indicated the orientation and ways of the development of our land and water transport in his highly important teaching at the 18th Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 16, 1968. This day is marked as the day of land and water transport in our country.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our transport has developed into a modern and independent transport, able to fully meet the daily increasing demand for transport. Transport capacity and traffic capacity have increased and freight turnover has risen rapidly.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan in particular, the means and equipment of land and water transport have been replaced with large and high-speed ones, its independence has been further strengthened and freight turnover enhanced still further to satisfy the fast growing transport demand, thus greatly easing the strain on railway transport.

In this period, the number of motor vehicles increased 2.4 times, the urban passenger transport further expanded and bus service opened in all rural villages.

Particularly, the collective management system of auto vehicles established by the great leader is displaying its advantages to the full.

With the thorough implementation of the Party's policy of building modern, large ships, the large ship producing bases have been solidly built, making it possible to mass-produce various ships up to 20,000 ton-class. Major ports on the east and west coasts have been put in good condition and expanded; new ports built and the Nampo, Hungnam and Chongjin ports and other trade ports reconstructed and expanded. This has led to boosting transport capacity of trade ports 2.6 times. This enabled us to briskly carry on foreign trade by our ships.

Rapid progress has been made in the coastline and river transport, too.

Now, our land and water transport is in a position to meet more satisfactorily the daily growing demand for transport. This success is solely attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his constant care devoted to its development

Kim Gi Tae

South Korean Puppet Clique Must Release the Illegally Arrested and Detained Progressive Youths and Students Unconditionally and Immediately

Indignation Meeting of Youths and Students in Pyongyang Held to Denounce the Puppet Clique's Fascist Suppression of Progressive Youths and Students in South Korea

More than 20,000 youths and students in Pyongyang pungently branded the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the vicious stranglers of democracy, infernal fascists and ferocious foe of peaceful reunification.

They held an indignation meeting at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on November 25 denouncing the unpardonable brutal act of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency which concocted one more bogus "case" called "campus spyring case", arrested and jailed student youths of the Seoul University and other universities and those in Chinan of North Cholla Province and Ryesan of South Chungchong Province—21 in all—on groundless "charges" of being "spies" involved in it and transferred them to the puppet procuratorial authorities after barbarously torturing them in every way.

From the meeting hall angry shouts of youths and students burst forth ceaselessly. They bitterly denounced and condemned the enemy, their fists tightly clenched.

Put up in the spacious meeting hall were militant slogans: "We scathingly denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist suppression of the south Korean youths and students!" "Promptly release the illegally arrested south Korean progressive youths and students!" "Down with the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, the nation-butcher!" "Firmly support and encourage the south Korean youths and students in their patriotic struggle for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country!" and "Let us make the US troops withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country!"

Kim Hung Won, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a speech at the meeting.

He warned: The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who regard the fascist suppression of the people in south Korea as the only way for their existence must not miscalculate that they will be able to prolong their dirty remaining days indefinitely by repressing the people at the point of the bayonet under the aegis of their US master.

He held that the US imperialists desist from committing the criminal act of instigating the south Korean puppet rulers to the suppression of the people and immediately quit south Korea, taking along all their armed forces of aggression in accordance with the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving peoples and the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly.

He pointed out that those student youths whom the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are taking as the target of suppression on false charges of involvement in the "campus spyring case" are not "spies" or "criminals" but are all patriotic youths who, concerned about the future of the country and the nation more deeply than anyone else, devoted themselves to the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He remarked that the arrested student youths conducted energetic activities against fascism and for national salvation among the broad masses in south Korea—youths and students, intellectuals, believers and pressmen—calling for the democratization of south Korean society, the abolition of the "revitalized system", the release of the arrested students and for freedom of speech and peaceful reunification.

He quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Where there is suppression, there is bound to be resistance, and where there is resistance, revolution will inevitably break out."

The speaker stressed: it is only too natural that the south Korean youths, students and people should fight against those who, relying on outside forces, betrayed the nation, deprived the people even of their elementary liberties and rights and harshly suppress the people.

The criminals are none other than the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique brutally suppressing the youths and students and those who should be judged and punished by the people are also none other than this clique, the speaker declared.

Flaying the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who use the faked-up "case" for another "anti-communist" trick, carping on us by saying that the struggle of the south Korean student youths was "instructed by the north", he said: the patriotic struggle of the south Korean student youths is an outcome of the contradictions of south Korean society itself and based on the faith of the student youths themselves. It has nothing to do with us.

Citing historic facts, he fully exposed that each time the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique faked up a "case" in south Korea, they employed the habitual method of connecting it with us in a far-fetched way.

No matter how viciously the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique may threaten, brandishing bayonets, and how craftily they may resort to a political trick, they cannot save themselves from the doom which has already been sealed up, the speaker declared, and noted:

The bestial fascist tyranny and plots of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea are stage-managed by the US imperialists.

He brought to full light the fact that the US imperialists who sustained a shameful defeat and were kicked out of Indochina are zealously instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the "anti-communist" fascist policy and splitting moves while further intensifying their aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres in south Korea to get hold of south Korea at least as their military stronghold.

He stressed that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique must immediately stop fascist atrocities against the south Korean youths and students, unconditionally release the arrested youths, students and people, abolish the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and "emergency measures" at once, discontinue the "anti-communist" rackets and the belligerent and splitting machinations and resign from the "regime" without delay as demanded by the people.

The south Korean youths, students and people must vigorously fight to smash the fascist repression intensified by the Pak Jung Hi clique under the "anti-communist" slogan, have the illegally arrested and detained patriotic youths, students and people set free unconditionally and immediately, force the US troops out of south Korea and check and frustrate the Japanese militarists' renewed invasion of south Korea.

The south Korean youths, students and people must resolutely smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and more vigorously fight to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country upholding the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification, he said. He expressed the conviction that the south Korean youths, students and people would certainly win final victory in their just patriotic struggle.

The meeting was addressed also by students of the Kim Il Sung University and other universities and colleges.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in their suppression of the people, treacheries and manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split, betraying the country and the nation at the bidding of the United States, they will be unable to escape a severe judgement by history and the people, bringing the disgrace of a fascist, traitor and splittist on their own heads, the speakers warned.

They emphasized: the entire youth and students in the northern half of the Republic who deem it their national duty to support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean progressive youth, students and people will as ever actively support and encourage their struggle with might and main.

Present at the meeting were Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Man Gum, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; personages concerned and presidents and rectors of universities and colleges in the city.

Pyongyang youth and students gather for a meeting to condemn the Pak Jung Hi fascist puppet clique who savagely suppress the progressive south Korean youths and students

US Must Pull Its Armed Forces Back from S. Korea Immediately in Accordance with UN Resolution

International Organizations and Public Circles in Foreign Countries Issue Statements

The international organizations and public circles in foreign countries are raising their voices higher demanding the United States to dissolve the "UN Command" in south Korea and withdraw without delay its armed forces of aggression occupying south Korea with the "UN forces" berets in compliance with the 43-nation resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

A news dispatch from Cairo says that the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization recently issued a statement urging the United States to put the UN resolution into effect forthwith.

The statement pointed out that the occupation of south Korea by the aggressor troops of US imperialism is on no accounts permissible either in the light of the Korean people's national sovereignty or in the light of the demand of the present time, the era of independence, and underscored that the United States must pull its aggressive forces back from south Korea in accordance with the 43-nation resolution adopted at the 30th UNGA Session.

A joint statement of similar content was published by the Pakistan Party of Socialism, the Pakistan Committee of Farmers Associations, the Pakistan Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in Lahore, the Pakistan Confederation of Labour, the Pakistan Solidarity Committee Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Lahore Lawyers Association.

In his statement on November 19, Mustafa Hussain, Chairman of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association, declared that the United States must disband the "UN Command" and immediately withdraw its armed forces occupying south Korea with the "UN forces" helmets, as demanded by the UN resolution.

The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association said in its statement that all foreign troops including the US troops must get out of south Korea, and stressed that the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement by the DPRK and the US, the real parties concerned.

On November 25 the World Federation of Trade Unions also made public a statement. The UN-adopted resolution "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" should be implemented at once, the statement noted, and continued:

The UN adoption of the 43-nation resolution means a great victory for the DPRK's policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and proves a telling blow at the US imperialists.

Kim Dong Ok

Last Life Line of Imperialism Is Being Cut Off in Africa

Today the African peoples observe the "day of struggle to drive imperialism out of Africa" in the midst of the gigantic struggle to completely break the noose of imperialism, colonialism and racism and build a new Africa, independent, free and prosperous, under the banner of independence.

On this occasion the Korean people extend militant greetings to all friends in Africa who are fighting and advancing and express firm solidarity with all the African peoples in their struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independent states are emerging one after another out of the flames of national liberation on the African continent and the peoples who have greeted the dawn of independence are turning out in the building of a new society."

A great historic change is now taking place in Africa once called a dark colonial continent.

The absolute majority of the countries of the continent have won independence in the unprecedented upsurge of the national liberation movement. In recent period Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro and many other countries achieved a great victory in the national liberation struggle.

The African countries which won independence are redoubling their efforts to build a new society and establish a new, fair international order under the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and self-reliance.

The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania and Seychelles who are still under colonialist and racist oppression are bravely fighting in arms for freedom and independence.

Thanks to the vigorous struggle of the African peoples the colonial system of imperialism is crumbling beyond retrieve and Africa is on the eve of its complete liberation.

In fact, imperialism and colonialism are spending their last moment in this continent.

Indeed, Africa has become a continent of liberation and a continent of struggle, construction and advance. It has joined in the great struggle to decide upon the destiny of mankind as a mighty component of the third world together with Asia and Latin America.

Africa has been converted into a new continent bright with the light of freedom and liberation as it is today. This is a precious fruit of the arduous struggle of the African peoples.

The present-day struggles waged by the African peoples enlist the active support of the progressive peoples of the world, because they vividly mirror the trend of the era of independence.

The Korean people value the brilliant victories and achievements of the African peoples as their own and warmly hail them and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle.

The US-led imperialists, colonialists and racists are now making desperate efforts to curb the just cause of the African peoples. But by no ruse can they check the dynamic, victorious advance of the united African peoples under the banner of freedom and independence.

Invincible is the solemn struggle which the African peoples are waging to cut off the last life line of imperialism, colonialism and racism and achieve the complete liberation of the continent, firmly taking their destiny in their hands.

Chin Bang Hun

Guerrillas of Zimbabwe, with high morale, rush into the battlefield

Argentina-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture Inaugurated

The Argentina-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture was inaugurated on November 11, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

A letter to the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the inaugural meeting amid a stormy applause of the attendants.

Luis Salas Correa, Senator of Argentina, and many others spoke at the meeting.

The speakers referred to the significance of the inauguration of the association and expressed the determination to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cultural cooperation between Argentina and Korea.

They called for supporting the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and strengthening Argentina's solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country in accordance with his policy.

A declaration in relation to the inauguration of the Argentina-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture was made public at the meeting.

The meeting elected Senator Luis Salas Correa Chairman of the association; Dr. Marcos Armando Hardy Vice-Chairman; and Alfredo Moles, Chief of the International Department of the journal "Cuestionario", General Secretary.

The Ambassador of our country spoke in congratulation of the inauguration of the association.

The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "Mt. Kumgangsan".

(KCNA)

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ The 1976-1980 long-term trade agreement and the 1976 trade protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic were signed in Pyongyang on November 24.

★ The protocol on exchanging instruments of ratification of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on November 14.

★ The protocol on commodity delivery for 1976 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang on November 20.

★ The protocol on technical cooperation in the field of public health between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal was signed in Dakar on November 13.

★ A meeting was held in Sinchon county on November 25 to mark the 32nd anniversary of the day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

On this occasion the Yugoslav film week opened on November 27.

★ A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on November 25 to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the liberation and victory of the People's Revolution of Albania.

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Peko Takov, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the BPR, flew into Pyongyang on November 25.

And a Bulgarian exhibition delegation led by Nikola Zhikov Monov, Vice-Minister of Electronic and Electric Industries of the BPR, came to Pyongyang on November 20.

☆ A Chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Sun Hsiao-feng, Vice-Minister of Chinese Petroleum and Chemical Industries, arrived in Pyongyang on November 25.

☆ A Romanian government trade delegation headed by Ion Stoyan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on November 21.

☆ A delegation of the Hungarian National Bank led by its First Vice-President Miklos Pulai, and an educational delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Geinzweig Ferenc, Vice-Director of a Department of the Ministry of Education of the HPR, came to Pyongyang on November 25.

☆ Muhammad Mithri, Director of the Political News Department of the General Bureau of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Station of the Syrian Arab Republic, flew into Pyongyang on November 25.

US Economy Faced with Ruin

In his historic report made at the commemoration of the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed the imperialist forces which are totally going to decay and ruin.

He said:

"The imperialists are now gasping in a serious economic crisis unprecedented in history."

The economic crisis sweeping across the capitalist world today finds its greater seriousness in the United States.

Economic stagnation and inflation continue, unemployment is on the increase and the international balance of payments is in the process of constant aggravation.

As confessed by the ringleader of US imperialism Ford, the present economic crisis of the United States is characterized by the fact that its economy is not only "confronted with the previously unknown situation where stagnation and inflation co-exist", but is also pressed by the crisis both in raw material and agriculture.

The economic crisis is manifested, first of all, in the rapid decrease of production.

The US industrial output in May this year was 14.35 per cent lower than in December 1973, just before the crisis.

It dwindled by over 12 per cent in the eight months from October last year to May this year, whereas it dropped by 2 per cent in the twelve months from November 1973 to October last year. This indicates that the production in recent period has been falling fast into a catastrophic state.

Specifically, the situation of the steel, automobile and construction industries, "three major pivots" of the US economy, is all the more deplorable. In the United States the steel production in June this year went down by 31.4 per cent compared with October last year. The car production in 1974 diminished by 24 per cent as against the preceding year. During the first five months of this year it fell off by 25 per cent in comparison with the same period of last year.

The housing construction in June this year was reduced by 57 per cent as against the record level right before the crisis.

Such phenomena as the chronic under-capacity operation and the curtailment of operation are a commonplace, and enterprises are going bankrupt by wholesale because of the marketing difficulties and the shortage of funds and materials.

According to the officially released figures, upwards of 15,000 enterprises were ruined during the period from December 1973 till June this year.

The whirlwind of insolvency does not engulf only small and medium enterprises.

Reports said that "Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad", one of the biggest railway companies in the United States, declared the suspension of its business at the end of March this year, and even "General Motors", the biggest US automobile monopoly, could not choose but get a loan of 600 million dollars for its business fund from a financial agency, faced with its impending downfall. This clearly shows that the present economic crisis of the United States has reached a very grave stage.

Unemployment is an inevitable outcome of capitalist society and its indispensable companion.

The rapid growth of the unemployment in the United States at present is due to the decrease of the industrial production and the massive destruction of enterprises.

Now the rate of unemployment in the US comes somewhere around 9 per cent. Thus, in the United States today, those who are in actual unemployment number 8.5 million, or twice as many as at the close of 1973. They are wandering about the streets without jobs. The figure announced by the US authorities excludes those labourers who work only two days in a week.

And the United States is undergoing a serious crisis in the financial realm, too.

Ford's "Union Message" to Congress in January this year foretold that the budget deficit would stand at 30,000 million dollars in the fiscal year of 1975 and 45,000 million dollars in the fiscal year of 1976. But this was a mere hope.

The reality remains quite grim.

The budget deficit in the 1975 fiscal year which ended last June was 44,212 million dollars and the figure will be 84,000 million dollars in the current fiscal year, US officials predicted.

The red figures of the budget in July this year, the first month of the present fiscal year, already totalled 11,050 million dollars.

Last year the US loss in the international balance of payments including the trade loss to the tune of 3,000 million dollars ran into 10,880 million dollars.

As a result the United States is literally saddled with heavy debt.

As of June 1974, the state and private debts aggregated 3 trillion dollars, of which the state debt amounted to 500,000 million dollars.

The United States must annually pay 30,000 million dollars for the interest on a loan of 500,000 million dollars. It is a huge sum equivalent to over 10 per cent of the total annual expenditure of the government.

Upset by this, the US ruling circles had the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives pass a bill on raising the present liabilities limit of the USA from 577,000 million dollars to 590,000 million.

An official of the Department of Treasury of the United States said that the liabilities of the USA will increase by 1,000 million dollars every week. Obviously, if this rate of growth continues, the state liabilities will again outstrip the present limit soon.

The drain of dollar overseas and the excessive issue of paper currency caused by the US imperialists' economic and military overseas expansion manoeuvres have brought about a heavy swell of currency, thus deteriorating the value of dollar and aggravating its crisis.

During the recent six months the exchange rate of US$ for Swiss franc dropped by 23 per cent and that of US$ for West Germany D.Mark by 16 per cent.

The bosses of US imperialism are trying to seek a way out of the economic crisis which has become acute owing to the active intervention of the state bodies in the economy, the expansion of the government expenditure, inflation, armament race and the promotion of the militarization of the economy. But their efforts will only bring a larger deficit and inflation and worsen the military lopsidedness of the economy, eventually intensifying the basic contradictions of capitalism and greeting the advent of a still more serious economic crisis.

Furthermore, if they find an outlet for their present crisis by recklessly unleashing an aggressive war, it will hasten the final downfall of imperialism.

The economic crisis which repeats itself periodically and more aggravatingly is the basic formula of existence of the capitalist system.

Within the frame of the capitalist system under which the exploiter-minority seized power and have the means of production to themselves and repress and exploit the toiling masses making up the overwhelming majority of the populations, economic crisis can never be eluded and, after all, capitalism is bound to ruin from this incurable disease.

Cho Son Won

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